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LOCAL NOTICES.

Daily Prayer Meeting

From 12 to 12:30, at the Methodist Church, Fifth street, next to the Gazette office.

Shirtings and Sheetings

Offered at nearly or quite as cheap as when cotton was still the great staple. Bleached Shirting as low as 16c by the yard, and 4 4 unbleached corresponding to low as the market. Ticks and Checks of all kinds, Denims, Cottonades, Canton Flannels, Batting, &c., &c. Also, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 Brown and Bleached Sheetings at much less than manufacturers are now selling the same goods. Jacobs, Hay & Co., Market street.

Just from the East.

At Joseph Home & Co.'s, 75 Market street, the latest fashions in embroidered or lace trimming, a lot of Embroidered Flouncings, all colors, Alexandre's Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, &c.

Hair Vigor,

Hair Tonic, warms and restores. A full line of first-class Perfumery, Soaps, Fancy Goods, Hair Brushes, Combs, Razors, Razor Strops, Pocket Cutlery, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Abdominal Supporters, Shaving Mugs, Cups, Soaps, Brushes, Razors & Strops at Hamilton's Drug Store, corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

Wilson's

Great Remedy for Consumption is still performing wonderful cures. Certificates are received almost daily from those who have used it.

Remember, J. Wilson's great remedy, for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, &c. This is no quack medicine, but a remedy that has been used in the practice of medicine, and I cheerfully recommend it to the afflicted. J. WILSON, M. D.

Pittsburgh, July 6, 1867.

To Country and City Merchants.

J. W. Harper & Co., 56 Market street, are offering a large assortment of Dress Goods at 25c, 31c and 37½c, all of which are desirable goods, and less than they can be bought elsewhere. Call and see them.

Notions.

Dress goods, Ribbons, Trimmings, Hosiery, &c., a large assortment at Joseph Home & Co.'s, 75 and 77 Market street.

A Good Thing.

Wyandot, Diffenderfer & Co. have in the best style at Mellor's, Masonic Hotel, 108 Fifth street.

Housekeepers Remember

It is now intended to use at S. E. Hood & Co.'s Masonic and Relief Union and Government stamps on Wood street, and Fifth avenue, and Fifth street, from Wood to Grant. Every purchaser of Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Flannels, Linens, Muslins, Quilts, Blankets, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Curtains, Curtain Materials, Furniture Coverings, Upholstery Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Parasols, Millinery Goods, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Queensware, Glassware, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Books, Stationery, Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Furniture, Stoves, Hardware, Cutlery, Tinware, Woodenware, Willowware, Brushes, Combs

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we still state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is neither five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory or any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Presidential Year—20 Copies for $25.

In clubs of twenty the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL will be sent for $1 25 a copy—but in no case will an order for less than twenty be received. This reduction has been made to meet the wishes of many friends who stand ready to give the COMMERCIAL an extensive circulation.

At this rate it is the cheapest—as it is one of the largest and best—papers in the country. Besides political reading, each number will contain all the news, a large variety of Literary, Agricultural and Home Reading, and the fullest Reports of all the leading markets of the country. The market reports alone are worth ten times a year's subscription.

Our friends everywhere are requested to act as agents. Address,

COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

THE Union Pacific Railroad Company has reduced its rates of both passengers and freights, and has thus shown a desire to stimulate travel and traffic which will benefit the public and the Company, and build up the country along the line. The new passenger tariff shows a reduction of about twenty-five per cent.

ADVICES received at Leavenworth, Kansas, indicate that the Southern Indians are organizing for an outbreak. They recently burnt several cars, cut the telegraph wires and obstructed the railroad tracks. Numerous parties have been seen going North, and they appear to be organizing for a general outbreak.

ALL was quiet yesterday in Washington, the excitement of Saturday having subsided. President Johnson does not feel assured of his acquittal on all the charges, and it is intimated that the action of the Chicago Convention may influence one or two Republican Senators to vote guilty who on Saturday voted for acquittal on the eleventh article. Washington gossip says the Chief Justice does not express any opinion about the matter, while Secretary SEWARD thinks the trial practically at an end. Secretary STANTON is said to still have hopes of conviction, and will not resign until all the articles are disposed of by vote of the Senate.

THE fact is now well established that Chief Justice CHASE designs being a candidate for the Presidency. Having no prospects whatever of a nomination at Chicago, he has an eye upon the Democratic Convention at New York in July next. If the Democracy give him the nomination on a platform free from the impressions of such men as SEYMOUR and PENDLETON, the Chief Justice says he will accept it. Failing there, it is given out that he will be an independent candidate. As it is scarcely probable the Democracy will take him, Mr. CHASE will have to "go it alone." In that event his support will come from the conservatives who supported the Democratic nominee in 1864, and will thus reduce the Democratic vote to that extent. Under no circumstances can Mr. CHASE inflict any injury upon the party to which he owes his present importance.

THE INVESTIGATION.

It is to be hoped that the investigation ordered by the House of Representatives, into the alleged bribery and corruption to secure the President's acquittal, will be of the most thorough and searching character. If the charge be true it is due to the country and to the Republican party that all of the facts should be known—the names of all the parties concerned in the disgraceful proceedings and the number of pieces of silver requisite to purchase each JUDAS. But if the charge be untrue justice demands that the Republican Senators who voted for acquittal should be relieved of the suspicion that they have bartered away their consciences for hire. If there be no foundation for the charge, those Senators will, of course, court the investigation as a means of establishing the honesty and rectitude of their motives in voting as they did. It will not move them when it is said,

"Let the galled jade wince."

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The first year of the operation of the Bankrupt Law expires on the first day of June next, after which time all petitioners must pay fifty per cent. of their liabilities or procure the assent in writing of three-fourths of their creditors in order to obtain discharge from their debts. It is not true, as many suppose, that the operation of the fifty per cent. clause has been postponed to the first of January. The bill providing for such a postponement has passed the House, but has not yet been reached in the Senate. But twelve days of the time remains, and it is not to be presumed that with the present condition of the public business in the Senate, the bill will be reached before the time expires. It must, however, be remembered that the Senate has already evinced a determination not to take up the bill at all, and it may be concluded that the time will not be extended. Persons in the condition, and who desire to obtain the benefits of the law, should file their petitions before the first of June.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention which meets in Chicago to-morrow, will assemble under peculiar circumstances, relating chiefly to the trial of the President, of the nomination of Gen. GRANT for President without opposition and by acclamation, there can be no doubt. Indeed the duty of the Convention will be the ratification of the choice of the people, indicated in a hundred different ways, and against which the Convention, should there be an attempt to resist it—which of course we do not anticipate—would be perfectly powerless. The Presidential nomination, therefore, has to all intents and purposes, already been made. But for the Vice Presidential nomination there will be an animated contest. Pending the impeachment trial it has been frequently remarked that the conviction of the President would insure the nomination of Mr. WADE for the Vice-Presidency, the consequence being that failure to convict would at the very least leave the question open. Of late, however, it has not been difficult to discover the drawing of the tide that a deliberate survey of the field might convince the Convention that in view of the feeling that has been engendered the wiser course will be to go outside of the immediate contestants and make the selection from the list of candidates less affected by impeachment complications.

How well grounded was the assumption as to the influence of the verdict on the nomination for Vice President, is to be tested. As we have at no time been convinced that conviction would dispose of the nomination in Mr. WADE'S favor, we are not persuaded that acquittal has thrown him out of reason made him a less formidable candidate; except, perhaps, as we have intimated, events attending the trial, and the points may convince the majority of the wisdom of wording altogether the unhappy complications incident thereto. On the contrary, the feeling engendered by the trial and the verdict that is taken into the Convention, not a little will depend. If the Convention intends to have its doings ratified by the people, it will not disregard counsels in favor of moderation and conciliation. All the conflicting interests and local preferences will have to be taken into the account; if animosities have been engendered, it will behoove it to determine how far the Convention will undertake to decide concerning them, or what share, if any, or what side, it will adopt, in the selection of the candidate. We cannot believe, however, that the Convention can be made to pursue a course, or do anything, which will perpetuate old or engender new antagonisms, or that the spirit of its proceedings will not fully recognize the great necessity—the success of the Republican party. Such a spirit will of course forbid the introduction there of recriminations and bitterness from whatever cause resulting.

Taxing and Being Taxed.

It is one thing to be taxed, and quite a different thing to tax one's self. How many people pay their Government taxes grudgingly, who at the same time needlessly squander ten times the amount? It is asserted that nearly fifteen hundred million dollars were spent last year in the United States for intoxicating drinks—or half enough to pay off the national debt. This money is not only squandered, but poverty, crime and untold suffering are inflicted upon society. This self-imposed tax is paid most willingly, while all other taxes are drawn out by legal process. If the people would only let whisky alone for five years, and pay the amount now spent therefor into a common fund, what grand results could be accomplished! The entire national debt could be paid off, innumerable railroads and canals could be built, and the moral and physical conditions of society could be vastly improved. But the people love to tax themselves, and will have their whisky. No one will expect them to refrain from burning out their vitals, but so long as they swallow the entire amount of the national debt every two years, they should not talk of repudiation.

Too Much of It.

The leading Democratic organ—the paper boasting the largest circulation North and South, and interesting many Southern readers by its lamentations of sentiments. The Democratic editors of the North, with ex-Governor Pomeroy, and have no word of condemnation for his paper or its sentiments, might take a wholesome hint from the following extract, from the Marion (Alabama) *Commonwealth*:

"No man ever lived, perhaps, who had fewer political friends in the South than Mr. Lincoln; but, as the world can testify, there was no man whose whole mind was more given to the work of conciliation and peace. And we have heard members of fifteen States—we have heard men of all parties, with whom we have at any time conversed—pronounce the first inaugural address of Mr. Lincoln 'sublime and a thing not to be excelled.' Why, then, should the South, with her heart now open, the graves of either section for the past upon their sacred repose, not be all right—for right-principled conservatives—in the faults of the dead.

"As much as Greeley's Southern subscribers respond to our appeals, we are sorry to say that we have no means from the masses upon Mrs. Lincoln indistinctly to continue his subscription to the *La Crosse Democrat* during the pending of the war, and, as a matter of economy, reconstruction possible up to friendliness was not the hurried if not premeditated."

The Watering Season.

Those who delight to travel with "Newport" or "Saratoga" trunks, will be pleased to learn that the most active preparations are now being made at these fashionable places of resort, in anticipation of a brisk business during the watering season. The people of the country has not been so depressed as to cause the slightest apprehension in the minds of the proprietors of "summer resorts" that there will not be abundance of money to lavish, in the hot months, at the "springs." In this belief, therefore, they are renovating their houses, remodelling their grounds and making their places as attractive as possible. Pittsburgh has always sent gay delegations to these resorts, and of course the forthcoming season will form no exception.

The Import entries for April 1868, at New York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz:

	April, 1868.	April, 1867.
Dutiable goods, direct	$ 8,852,580	$10,800,747
Dutiable, bonded	1,000,000	1,277,767
Free goods	704,420	1,242,907
Total April entries	$10,307,000	$13,321,510

There were also entered during the month, for consumption, goods to the value of $271,079, against $271,710 same month last year.

The value of foreign merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond, $10,140,824, or $6,626,000 less than were withdrawn during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $20,753,824, or $3,313,000 less than the quantity entered, amount to $10,070,000, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 48½ per cent. The amount marketed in April, 1867, was $23,872,-356, and the customs $9,372,701.

A PARIS correspondent describes a robe made for the ball at the Grand Hotel: "It is a white tulle, for the ball at the Grand Hotel, worked with Persian lilac in the natural tints. The flowers are performed in floss silk of a very effective round the bottom. The under fabric is almost invisible, so that the flowers appear to hang on air. There is no trimming beyond two lilac branches worked behind instead of each ends, and in the place thereof the gown looks lower up to the waist, from which they seem suspended also. The bodice is Persian lilac satin, under white tulle tarling, in which artificial lilac blossoms taper from shoulders, where a spray curls round the armlet instead of a sleeve. Frosted lilac leaves are to be worn in the puffs on the hair and diamond and pearl ornaments. The bodice, which is tarled and boned behind, formed underneath by stached calico, and artistically rounded."

A LADY letter from Syria says that the famous —or rather infamous—ministry at Jaffa, under President Adams, still lives, although reduced to about 25 persons. It is not so small, however, that it is not still divided by intestine feuds. Adams and wife are about to proceed to England to find recruits and funds, and it is thought they will succeed. They have already some English, and a number of the Germans and English are far more insane on the subject of the Holy Land than Americans. As far as can be seen the colony now depends for existence upon each's guess, for no crops have been sown, and there are no apparent means of subsistence. The same letter mentions that the excavations now going on at Jerusalem are opening up new fields of investigation for students of the topography of Jerusalem, and there is every reason to believe that most of the disputed questions there may now be settled.

ST. BERNARD DOGS.—It has been the current belief for some time, that the St. Bernard breed of dogs was dying out. To replace the valuable animals has been an object of much interest among the French and Swiss. And at the Paris Exhibition, there was a dog from Berne, which obtained the only prize, who is said to resemble very exactly, in color, size, swallow, the celebrated "Barry," whom the monks loved as a brother, and whose death they have never ceased to mourn, and of whose wonderful sagacity they are never weary of talking. It is said, that when some of the oldest monks, who remembered Barry, saw this animal, they were moved to tears, and exclaimed—"Thank God! Barry has come!" The Bernese have been presented with a pair of these new Bernardes, and they have begun to develop the most remarkable qualities of the old race.

WITH reference to the discovery of animals in stones, a London magazine, published in August, 1761, says: "An engineer, employed in building a bridge in France, ordering a block of stone, about thirty feet in diameter, to be broken, there were found in the middle of it an adder as large as a man's fat, twisted nine times round in a spiral line. Accustomed to the dark and close prison, in find in five minutes after it had been let to the open air. No attempt was made to unwind it, without success. The stone round where it lay was quite smooth. On a careful examination there was not found the least hole or crevice in the stone."

THE opinion of Thad. Stevens on the strength of the first ten articles of impeachment, was clearly conveyed in the following words, spoken in his place, in the House, when he moved the adoption of his Article XI. He said:

"This charge is not here contained in the articles reported by the committee, and, unless it be inserted, there can be no trial on it. If there be time, and if anybody asks, as I know there will, and cavilling judges, and if without that article they do not acquit him, they are greener than ever I was when I commenced to practice at the Court of Quarter Sessions."

THE latest copy of the London *Times* which has reached America, that of May 2d, was a newspaper of twenty pages, containing one hundred and twenty columns. Seventy-three of these columns were devoted to advertisements, and the balance to reading matter. This is an enormous newspaper for any other house, but it is not unusual for the *Times* to issue a twenty-page paper during the sessions of Parliament, the income from advertisements for the single day's issue referred to would probably reach ten thousand dollars in American currency.

BRIGHAM YOUNGE announces, with a thrill of his brazen trumpet, that he will have formed by the 1st of July, five thousand "Democratic" or Ku Klux clubs, in various parts of the country, the object of which is, as he states it, "the rights of States," "equal taxation," and "white supremacy," so as it really means, total ruin, repudiation, and the perpetuation of black slavery. This he says he will have "the satisfaction" of, and adds, "unto this, and nothing more." Well, it looks, to a casual observer, as if "only this" was quite enough.

THERE are but few who ever become rich, who are not in some line poor, think and read papers.—*Secret Service.*

The young man of true honor will frequently leave his papers and letters exposed—he does so until he learns that there are many persons who, though not dishonest, have no appreciation of the more delicate demands of honor, and who, perhaps in a man has reached twenty-four he has been surprised at the number of these honest but not honorable people.—*N. Y. Mail.*

PERSONAL.

—The statement that Mr. Peabody, on quitting Rome, had left the Pope £200,000 is denied on authority. The Italian papers report more accurately, that he had given $10,000 for one of the educational institutions in Rome.

—A tablet in honor of the late Thomas D'Arcy McGee has been placed opposite the spot where he was killed. The inscription cut into the stone of the building, runs as follows: "Here fell on the 7th of April, 1868, by the assassin's hand, the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee."

—Anthony Trollope was spattered with mud by a passing horse and rider, in Washington, the other day. The gentleman reined up and apologized. "No matter, sir," said Trollope; "but I would like to inquire if your horse has a name, and if not, I would name him, 'Corruption,' responded the gentleman, "you can name him." "Then, sir," said Trollope, "I name him Donnelly."

—In Fremont, Ohio, Mr. Philip Weikert had a tooth pulled by a barber. After returning home he took cold, and his face and throat swelled to a great size. The pain was so intense that he could neither sit, stand or lie still. This continued for three days, when, on going out of doors, he fell down and died instantly.

—It turns out that there is one more revolutionary hero lingering this side of the grave—James Blankenship, who was born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, more than one hundred and ten years of age, and served about one year in the Revolution before the close of the war. He is now living in Russell county, Ky.

—A London letter says: "The name of Samuel Carter Hall, or 'S. C. Hall,' as he is chiefly known, appeared very prominently in the proceedings against Mr. Home, and certainly not to his credit. Mr. Hall is said to have been the original of Pecksniff."

—The Princess Louise of England, the sixth child of Queen Victoria, is reported engaged to be married to Prince Christian Frederick, heir apparent to the crown of Denmark. She was twenty years old on the 18th of March, and the Prince will be twenty-five on the 3d of June, so that in years, at least, they will be well matched. As he is brother of the Princess of Wales, the two royal families will be still more closely united. Four of the Queen's children remain to be disposed of in marriage, viz: The Duke of Edinburgh, aged twenty-four; Prince Arthur, aged eighteen; Prince Leopold, aged fifteen, and Princess Beatrice, aged eleven.

—Mrs. Rebecca Gray has received $3,000 in an action against the National Steamship Company for the loss of her husband, who was drowned by the running down of his boat by one of the company's steamers.

—Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont has been designated to unveil the statue of her father, in St. Louis, on the 27th inst.

—Miss Alice Ostrandes, of Cohoes, had a singular and unfortunate adventure with a cow in Cohoes, on Tuesday. The young lady was quietly walking with a female companion, when she was unaccountably attacked by the animal, which succeeded in knocking her down upon the sidewalk. Miss O. arose and started to flee from the cow, but was overtaken by the animal, ranging on her horns, and elevated several feet into the air. At this juncture several parties came to the relief of the young lady, and succeeded in rescuing her. Miss O. was not seriously hurt, although she was badly frightened.

—Another evening in Paris, some students found a man dead drunk in the streets. They put him in a carriage, shaved the priestly tonsure on his head, dressed him in the white robe of an Augustine monk, with sandals and a rosary, and delivered him at the monastery of the order in the Rue d'Enfer. The porter took him in, and the young men were kindly thanked for their charitable conduct. Next morning the drunkard awoke in a cell, with a monk saying prayers at his bedside, and ready to rebuke him for his misconduct. They supposed he had come from the house of the order at Marseilles, but it turned out that he was a dealer in chestnuts from the Place Dauphine.

—A short time since some unpleasant developments in regard to the dishonesty of magazine writers and publishers in England were made. Now an embarrassing "coincidence" has been discovered between a story which appeared in *Putnam's Magazine* in February, 1855, and one with the same name in *Harper*, for February, 1868, purporting to be from the same author. Mrs. E. E. Kilett says the article in *Harper* was written by her. Mr. Putnam says the article in his magazine was sent by Mrs. Dallas, and she was paid for it. Mr. Putnam thinks there is something "strange" about it. We should say there was also something discreditable somewhere.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* talks in this wise: We regret to see the spirit manifested by the Northern Democrats of both factions. We cannot imagine how they are to be brought together in the support of any candidate for President if Mr. Vallandigham's paper and General Hughes's paper indicate the true feelings of the factions. Which they respectively claim to represent. That will be the test of the vote for General Grant rather than for Pendleton and the Copperheads, or Peace Democrats, would rather that Grant should be elected than Seymour, or Sherman than Hancock. The bickerings give us of the South little reason to hope for relief from the despotism that now oppresses us.

The Republican Senators who vote for Andrew Johnson's acquittal, may read their fate in the fall elections. The latest pronouncement is recreant Dixon by the loyal people of Connecticut. Governor Buckingham has been nominated to the United States Senate, and will, of course, be elected. As the "war governor" of Connecticut, he has achieved a national reputation equal to that of Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, and Morton of Indiana. He is a man of unimpeachable integrity, great weight and dignity of character, a Christian gentleman, of intense patriotism, and most sensitive conscientiousness. He will be an honor to the State and to the Senate. The election takes place to-day.

Captain J. D. Howell, of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be presented as the Republican candidate of Juniata county, for the Legislature.

Pocahontas and Webster counties, West Va., have instructed their delegates to the approaching Republican State Convention to vote for the nomination of Hon. William E. Stevenson for Governor.

Twenty-third Congressional District.

The Butler *Citizen* of last week, thus urges the claim of Butler county to the next Congressional nomination:

"This District, as our readers are aware, is composed of Butler, Armstrong, and that part of Allegheny county north and west of Allegheny river, and ever since it has been a district has been represented in Congress by a man from the Allegheny part of the district, and from present appearances that same portion is about to claim a continuation of some one of her citizens in the same situation. While we concede ability to our present Representative, we by no means admit that he is the only man in the district to send a man from that locality to represent us during the next congressional term. We do not desire, neither have we any intentions, of casting anything disparaging of our Representative, or any one who may be aspiring to the position from other parts of our district. While this is the case, we claim that Butler county is justly entitled to the next Representative. We have good men and true, who are fully competent to discharge the high and responsible trusts pertaining to the position under consideration, and we hereby tender to the hereinafore given way and calmly submitted to the request and demands of other parts of the district, and enter the contest with the full determination, in case we are successful, to secure the success of the man of our choice as a county."

Crop Prospects.

The Lawrence *Journal*, New Castle, Pa., says: There never was a more favorable prospect of a good crop of grain than now. Oats, wheat and rye are well up, and growing rapidly. Last summer old rumors prophesied a long cold winter, to be followed by a wet, growing summer. We have had the long winter, let us see if the wet summer will fulfill the prophecy.

The Clarion *Banner* says: In our visits through portions of this county we never saw the grain looking better. The prospect is that both wheat and rye will yield a full average. A great breadth of oats has been sown, and will give a heavy crop. A great deal of land is being put in order for corn and buckwheat, and of both of these there will be considerable planted and sowed. If the season should prove favorable, Clarion county will have a very large surplus of her crops. We have heard no fears expressed as yet in regard to the fruit prospects.

OMAHA is said to be full of men looking for employment, and thousands are almost starving who would willingly return if they had the means. There are no many applicants for work that the Pacific Railroad Company have reduced all the wages of mechanics, from $5 to $2 per day, and laborers to $1 75, and are still overcrowded with applicants. All the hotels are crowded at $3 50 per day. Common board is $9 per week out and along the line of railroad, for men, $7 per week. Every night hundreds of laggard, half-starved men, some with no means, others without hats or coats, can be seen hurrying to the freight trains to secure a space large enough on which to lay and sleep. The city is overrun with gamblers and thieves, and ruffianism and murders are of frequent occurrence. Such is a short glance at a man who never came to Omaha except with plenty of money, and left from the Albany shop of the Central Railroad and has just returned.

A SALT LAKE letter says: "One of the chief topics of common talk now is the grasshoppers. They have hatches out in immense numbers, the ground in some places being "black with them." In other places there are none as yet. Some old residents say they never saw so many in the spring before. They are very small at present, nearly about a quarter of an inch long, but very lively, and already give evidence of the characteristic voracity of their race. In Utah Valley, the first settled, there is already much complaint of the damage to the young wheat."

STATE NEWS.

According to the new Erie directory, the population of that city is 22,500.

Rev. W. Vallentine has been elected President of Gettysburg College.

The Honesdale Lodge of Masons are making preparations to erect a monument over the remains of a deceased brother, Captain James Ham, late of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who lost his life during one of last battles of the rebellion.

All able bodied men under forty-five are required by the general militia law of this State to pay one dollar a year in lieu of service, except in time of war or invasion, the fines to form a brigade fund. Each man who drills in a volunteer company is entitled to twelve dollars a year.

The new Steel Works, located at Baldwin, below Harrisburg, turned out their first work on Friday morning. Three iron rails, thirty-one feet long, were cast and turned out, and in the afternoon eight steel rails, the same length, were also turned out. The steel rails have not yet been thoroughly tested, as the Guard, but from an examination they appear sound and perfect, and give a bright augury of what can be accomplished by those works, and the prosperity and resources it will bring to our city. Already a large town has been built in the immediate vicinity of the works, and employment given to a large number of workmen, and our city cannot fail to reap vast benefits from this source.

District township, in Berks county, which has just accepted the Common School System, after holding out against it for thirty years, will receive, under a law passed by the last Legislature, her share of the State appropriation since 1860, amounting to $560 35, besides her quota for the present year. District is the last township to accept the school law in Berks. She has lost some $2,000 of State appropriations by holding out so long, while the loss to her young people is incalculable.

Albert G. Morey, formerly one of the notables of Pithole, has taken the benefit of the bankrupt act, at Chicago, where he now resides. His liabilities are reported at over $300,000.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mercer and adjoining counties, held at Stoneboro, on May 9th, for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society, and holding a Fair, it was resolved to hold another meeting at the same place, on Wednesday, May 20th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. A fine site for the fair has been selected near Stoneboro, on the south shore of Sandy Lake, containing from twelve to fifteen acres. The citizens of that locality are in favor of taking stock and making a permanent organization of the Society.

The Clarion *Banner* says: In the absence of the proprietor, in consequence of disability, the employees of J. S. Cook & Co., at the mouth of Mill Creek, commenced a raft of 50,000 feet of boards on Friday, May 8th, sawed, dried and rafted the same, making the grubs in the woods to the end of July. The raft was put away on Saturday, and at sunset the same day, tied it up at the mouth of Clarion.

A grand Horse Fair will be held in Reading on the 10th, 11th and 12th of June.

On last Wednesday morning Mr. Wm. Bowen, of New Castle, found leaning against the door of his place of business, a coffin, on which a placard was fastened bearing the inscription "Bowen, Beware," followed by the cabalistic signs used by the Ku Klux Klan.

Says the Lawrence *Journal*: At no time since the completion of the railroad to this city has its business been as brisk as for the past two months. The receipts of the Fort Wayne road during the month of April were over $18,000. This only includes freight coming to the station for New Castle and points north. Besides this is the amount received for prepayment of freight to points east or west, which is always very large at this season of the year. The increase is largely the result of the order lowering the same time footed up over $20,000. When the two furnaces are in operation these figures will be materially enlarged. On the 2d A. & P. R. R. there were shipped on one day $400 per day, and the shipments about the same.

Some time ago a report was started to the effect that the iron ore near Johnstown was about exhausted. The Johnstown *Tribune* says: Such is not the fact. Recent researches by the Cambria Iron Company have developed large deposits of ore in Yoder township, immediately south of the town, and arrangements are about being made to commence mining operations on a larger scale than ever before attempted by that enterprising and powerful company.

Wm. Chapman, of Chapman borough, Northampton county, is building a Masonic temple, which he intends to present, handsomely furnished, to the brethren in that vicinity. It is estimated to cost $20,000.

Conshohocken, below Norristown, is looking up. The new Plymouth Railroad that terminates at this point will be completed next fall, and great are the expectations of the Conshohockians in consequence. Over one hundred buildings are being erected this season, and the prophets predict that in ten years this place (Conshohocken) will far outstrip Norristown. If this proves true, give the town a pronounceable name.

Petroleum Prospects.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The question, "What are the prospects of Petroleum for the ensuing year, and the probable prices?" is one in which many of your readers are interested; and I have no doubt that a few facts on this subject will be acceptable to them.

At the 1st day of April, 1867, the stock on hand in the four principal Petroleum ports of Europe and Asiatic Turkey was, bbls	2,000,000
All the wells in this year	140,000
	2,140,000
At the same time in 1867 there was in the ports of N. Y. and Philadelphia, in round numbers, bbls	130,000
This year, bbls	30,000
	160,000
Short, bbls	130,000
Stock in this year, 1867 there was on hand in Pittsburgh and vicinity at least, bbls	800,000
This is proven by the subsequent shipments to the Eastern markets, and the amount existing on the 1st day of January, 1868,	670,000
Same time in 1868 the stock on hand did not exceed	300,000
Deficiency, bbls	370,000

The stock in Cleveland, oil regions and elsewhere was not more this year than last. From these facts it will be seen that the heavy stock caused by the enormous production of 1866 has been reduced upwards of 700,000 barrels.

The production for the year 1867 is acknowledged by all to have been at least 11,000 barrels per day. Hence we find that the consumption for 1867 has taken at least 13,000 barrels per day. Should the consumption increase in the same ratio as last year, (which it undoubtedly will,) a daily production of 15,000 barrels will be required for the present year. The present production is set down by the Titusville *Herald*, (competent authority on such matters, and which, I believe, is considered reliable by the trade,) as 6,000 to 7,000 barrels per day. It requires no mathematician to figure, or prophet to foretell, the inevitable result. The seller, and not the buyer, must (until this state of the case changes) have the balance of power.

Crude in Pittsburgh at 20 cents per gallon and refined in Philadelphia at 40 cents per gallon finds no competitor, either in Europe or America. That oil is to be had at this price is proved by the fact that, notwithstanding the favorable condition of the river for the past three weeks, and that almost the entire stock in the oil regions is now transported on the Pittsburgh market, at a time too when money was extremely tight, yet to-day there is none pressing on the market, and it is almost impossible to buy a barrel of oil.

The stock of refined in Philadelphia to-day does not exceed 14,000 barrels, the half of which is "rejected oil," with a large fleet of vessels waiting six or eight weeks for "cargo" or heavy daily damages for detention. 60,000 barrels of refined, it is said, has been called for, and must be there within the next few days. If such is the case, of which I think there is no doubt, it will prove the greatest "corner" on record.

Now is the time for the producers, refiners and tankers to reap their reward, and recover the losses sustained during the past two years. There is no reason why oil at the wells to-day should not command $7, and if it is not paid for held, this price will be obtained within thirty days. Many persons watch the foreign market and the movements of the New York exporters, forgetting that those parties have been heavy losers for the last two years, and that all speculation has been knocked out of them: that they have left in our statements, and that if all the wells in the world were to stop work to-morrow, the "Meinherr's" of Antwerp would not believe it until the last barrel is consumed. Should the Senate of the United States remain in the face, why are they so foolish as to press oil on the market for future months' delivery at thirty and thirty-one cents? Why not have some "end buy their oil, selling only when manufactured?

A.

Emigration and Immigration.

Thousands of the better class of artizans in our Northern and Eastern cities disgusted with the difficulties of living and the precariousness of employment, are carrying their energy and their capital to new fields of labor. The West and South are filling up from the North. In Worcester, Mass., a company of thirty persons, mostly heads of families and men of capital, are going to emigrate to Missouri to form the nucleus of a larger New England settlement in that State. In Boston, Springfield, and other towns there has been a large depletion of the best class of the population, of a number of excellent mechanics recently discharged from the Springfield Armory, a large proportion of intense patriots, with sore secessionist consciousness. He will be an honor to the State and to the Senate. The election takes place to-day.

Captain J. D. Howell, of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be presented as the Republican candidate of Juniata county, for the Legislature.

Pocahontas and Webster counties, West Va., have instructed their delegates to the approaching Republican State Convention to vote for the nomination of Hon. William E. Stevenson for Governor.

Twenty-third Congressional District.

The Butler *Citizen* of last week, thus urges the claim of Butler county to the next Congressional nomination:

"This District, as our readers are aware, is composed of Butler, Armstrong, and that part of Allegheny county north and west of Allegheny river, and ever since it has been a district has been represented in Congress by a man from the Allegheny part of the district, and from present appearances that same portion is about to claim a continuation of some one of her citizens in the same situation. While we concede ability to our present Representative, we by no means admit that he is the only man in the district to send a man from that locality to represent us during the next congressional term. We do not desire, neither have we any intentions, of casting anything disparaging of our Representative, or any one who may be aspiring to the position from other parts of our district. While this is the case, we claim that Butler county is justly entitled to the next Representative. We have good men and true, who are fully competent to discharge the high and responsible trusts pertaining to the position under consideration, and we hereby tender to the hereinafore given way and calmly submitted to the request and demands of other parts of the district, and enter the contest with the full determination, in case we are successful, to secure the success of the man of our choice as a county."

Crop Prospects.

The Lawrence *Journal*, New Castle, Pa., says: There never was a more favorable prospect of a good crop of grain than now. Oats, wheat and rye are well up, and growing rapidly. Last summer old rumors prophesied a long cold winter, to be followed by a wet, growing summer. We have had the long winter, let us see if the wet summer will fulfill the prophecy.

The Clarion *Banner* says: In our visits through portions of this county we never saw the grain looking better. The prospect is that both wheat and rye will yield a full average. A great breadth of oats has been sown, and will give a heavy crop. A great deal of land is being put in order for corn and buckwheat, and of both of these there will be considerable planted and sowed. If the season should prove favorable, Clarion county will have a very large surplus of her crops. We have heard no fears expressed as yet in regard to the fruit prospects.

OMAHA is said to be full of men looking for employment, and thousands are almost starving who would willingly return if they had the means. There are no many applicants for work that the Pacific Railroad Company have reduced all the wages of mechanics, from $5 to $2 per day, and laborers to $1 75, and are still overcrowded with applicants. All the hotels are crowded at $3 50 per day. Common board is $9 per week out and along the line of railroad, for men, $7 per week. Every night hundreds of laggard, half-starved men, some with no means, others without hats or coats, can be seen hurrying to the freight trains to secure a space large enough on which to lay and sleep. The city is overrun with gamblers and thieves, and ruffianism and murders are of frequent occurrence. Such is a short glance at a man who never came to Omaha except with plenty of money, and left from the Albany shop of the Central Railroad and has just returned.

A SALT LAKE letter says: "One of the chief topics of common talk now is the grasshoppers. They have hatches out in immense numbers, the ground in some places being "black with them." In other places there are none as yet. Some old residents say they never saw so many in the spring before. They are very small at present, nearly about a quarter of an inch long, but very lively, and already give evidence of the characteristic voracity of their race. In Utah Valley, the first settled, there is already much complaint of the damage to the young wheat."

THE NEW PARTY PROJECT.

Mr. Chase Still a Presidential Candidate.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*—who is little given to sensation—gives the following concerning the new party project on the tapis, and which has been one of the chief complications developed by impeachment:

The most astounding political intrigue ever known to the politics of this country is now on foot among prominent politicians and office-holders in this city and elsewhere. The chief movers in it are Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, after acquittal, and Chief Justice Chase. The object is the formation of a third party and the defeat of Gen. Grant, if nominated at Chicago. On Tuesday last Ex-Gov. Pratt, of Maryland, said that acquittal would follow, and before the week was out the country would be astonished by an entire change of Cabinet. It has since transpired that the President has agreed to send in a new Cabinet of Republicans, immediately after acquittal, and to adopt and strictly carry out the reconstruction measures of Congress. Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, said this agreement to be a fact, and it is believed by shrewd judges to be one of the principal elements whereby sufficient strength and power can be brought to Mr. Chase's party to make it formidable, and to throw the Presidential election into the House of Representatives, if not to elect its candidate before the afternoon of the 4th of March, to defeat Gen. Grant by arraying itself in favor of the extreme radical element in the Republican party, which, it is believed, will be his main support. The Democratic party, it is said, will abandon his opposition to Congress is intended to neutralize the power of that body long enough to make inroads upon it in favor of this new party. The Administration is fully reorganized, its power and patronage will be used to enhance Mr. Chase's prospects. It is not believed he would accept a Democratic nomination, but the fact that Mr. Voorhees and many other prominent Democrats openly advocate his nomination, is conclusive that a strong Democratic support is at his command. Mr. Chase is interested in his expressions of contempt for Gen. Grant as a political leader, and for the impeachment movement, and bewails what he terms the tendency of the party to take up with smallness, and says the party has surrendered to Gen. Grant. His influence has been excited from the beginning to defeat the impeachment, and he is believed to have done more than any other man to secure the acquittal of Mr. Johnson. Hence the latter is willing, if acquitted, to reward Mr. Chase by throwing the influence of the Administration in his favor. The disclosures of last week have started the political metropolis to its very center. All eyes are anxiously turned on the Chicago Convention. The intriguers hope for the nomination of Gen. Grant on a platform which they claim will place Grant on such an extreme Radical basis as to afford additional capital for the new combination, and they expect to see some men in the party in their race after acquittal impudently claim the credit for what they may reap additional profit. These are the developments which are in everybody's mouth to-day to the exclusion almost of even the weather. Others can take up the fanciful statements *cum grano salis*. But they are based on the facts and names mentioned above, and have an absolute foundation. One thing is certain, that Mr. Chase will be a candidate for the Presidency; any one who doubts this deserves a straight jacket.

The following is from another correspondent of the same paper:

I hear from good authority that Gen. Grant said this morning that he did not intend to be removed, because the Government cannot go on practically or safely in its present demoralized condition.

He did not intend the acquittal of the President will injure the party, and says the platform must reassert whatever of principle is involved in the trial, and not read out of the party that those who refuse assent to such principles.

He considers himself in honor bound to accept the Republican nomination even if certain of defeat. He will not be a party to abandon and cannot now decently decline because his prospects may be gloomy.

Judge Chase is open in his opposition to Gen. Grant, and one of the avowed interest in a new Republican party to take up small men as he calls them. He is opposed to convicting the President. There is more in the movement on his behalf than appears on the surface.

It is stated on good authority that President Johnson has promised, if he remains in office, to change his Cabinet and act in harmony with the leading Republicans of Congress.

Senators Wade, Wilson and Speaker Colfax.

The Washington correspondent of the Syracuse *Journal*, in a letter dated the 10th inst., says: "A story has been circulating, I see, that Wade, Wilson and Colfax had made a bargain by which the former was to vote for conviction and resign, leaving the temporary Presidency to Colfax, both the latter withdrawing from the canvass and urging Wade's name for the Presidency. The story hath this foundation. In telling this, I speak whereof I know. In the early part of the week there was a general expectation, Senator Wilson authorized a friend of Wade's to say to him—it being understood that the Senator would consider it his duty, in such a contingency, to resign his position as President of the Senate—that if he would see that the wished-for result was not lost by default of his vote—the way in which he would vote being well understood—he, Mr. Wilson, would see that the sacrifice should not be all on one side. On Tuesday Senator Wilson told Mr. Wade that in the event of the suggested contingency, he, Wilson, would write a public letter withdrawing from the canvass, and urging that all his friends at Chicago support Mr. Wade. Mr. Wilson said he had been presented by his own State for the Vice Presidency, and had delegations, in whole or part, in seventeen States. It was a good, but not important to remove Mr. Johnson than it was to make himself Vice President. Mr. Wade's response was that he should do his whole duty, but that the default should not be his. But he did not want Mr. Wilson to do as he so generously suggested. He himself would bear all his duty might cost. That's the whole story. The next day Mr. Wade told me that Mr. Wilson offered. No arrangements were made. Mr. Wade is not the man to make them. His opinions are well known, and nobody has doubted that the way he would vote, if he had to vote. I presume that Mr. Colfax knew nothing whatever of the suggestion made by Henry

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BRIDGING OF THE OHIO.

Action of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange —A Convention of River Men Suggested.

At a recent meeting of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, Mr. John F. Dravo, from the committee appointed, made the following report, and offered the resolutions appended, which were unanimously adopted:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee beg leave to report, that in view of the number of proposed bridges, spanning the Ohio river, it has become the imperative duty of those interested in the navigation of said river, or in the prosperity of the numerous towns and cities lining its shores, to take such decided and earnest action as will best secure the important highway of trade and travel, from such contemplated obstructions, as will be fatal to the vast interests so inseparably identified with the present and future unimpeded prosecution. Immediate action is demanded. Delay will result in serious and irreparable disaster to all the great interests involved—interests so wide-spread and extended as to embrace the limits and dominion of an empire. Our opposition to "pier bridges" spanning the Ohio, is not based upon sectional grounds. It may be quite an easy affair for the advocates of these bridges, in windy speeches, or newspaper columns, to steer clear of stone piers, but practical river men, experienced navigators, who have spent long laborious years in learning the tortuous channel and cross-currents of the river and the handling of immense tows, find it exceedingly dangerous and uncertain, requiring the most consummate skill and experience.

The "fifteen hundred feet" channel space of the Smithfield bridge has been demonstrated beyond all controversy to be a serious and costly obstruction to navigation, and an amount of misrepresentation or bogus certificates can never change the decrees of the past or change the convictions of those who have to pass them in charge of the valuable cargoes. But a few weeks have passed since, upon a single tow boat rise, one hundred thousand bushels of coal, including the barges and boats, were lost by coming in collision with the piers of this bridge, a loss equal to $20,000. But some obstructions of a less marked character, like damage, long and lost would have been the complaints and execrations of such an act. Had the touch of an enemy destroyed an equal amount of property, the feelings and indignation of the community would have been unbounded. But the loss by actual contact with the piers is but a fraction of the enormous tax imposed upon the coal trade by the construction of this bridge, with its narrow channel way. Every trip made by our boats, from twelve to twenty-four hours are lost by having to land and wait for daylight to run the artificial channel, and frequently days are consumed in sight of the bridges waiting for favorable weather and water to insure a safe passage, and not anticipating an additional delay in load by the detriment imposed by this unnecessary obstruction. These are the items of loss and expenditure which constitute the ruinous tax upon our trade. Some steps have also been employed in the coal trade, from Pittsburgh to towns and cities below, according to the relative distance, saving six hundred trips for the whole number employed. The daily expense of a fully equipped tug can be stated at about $200, but to place our estimate beyond criticism, as we wish, in this report, not to exceed the limits of unquestioned facts, we will assume $100 as the basis of our calculations. The loss of time incident to the night's landing involves, very frequently, a like result the second night, owing to the cessation of river rise, which otherwise would be run in daylight, but to counteract the hypothetical possibility of swells, we will exclude this also from our calculations and restrict ourselves exclusively to the immediate and direct results arising from the construction of this bridge, which imposes upon the trade nearly six hundred landings, and the consequent loss of time at an expense, upon the lowest possible estimate, of $60,000. Including the wear and tear of such landings, the frequent loss of trips, the expense of sending extra trimmers below the bridge, with a portion of the regular tow, and we have another sum exceeding the above, but placing it at the same, and we have the sum of $90,000. Add to this the amount lost by the collision with the piers and we have the annual sum of $100,000 to be paid by the coal trade alone in order that the convenience of the Steubenville bridge might be saved the extra cost of a 300 footspan. Now, suppose a bridge properly constructed, with a 1,000 feet span, would cost $1,000,000 (and no bridge sufficient for carrying that tun amount would be anywhere efficient), the interest on this sum would be $60,000, far less than the one interest in now taxed in consequence of the present obstruction to navigation. But as the unimpeachable facts, such the fabulous and items resulting from our "three hundred feet" span. What the results when ten or a dozen such bridges are located at as many different points, some of them even more dangerous in their construction, than those in the lower Ohio, will be considered when such bridges are completed we will have ceased to have any interest in the matter, as not one-fourth of the number will be constructed. The navigation of the river as a navigable stream, and free as all from the trade. Commerce, an incredible sacrifice and toil, have built up a vast business, employing more by thousands than all engaged in the extent of millions, adapting and accommodating their trade to the natural condition of the river, and now to have this great and increasing trade so crippled as to the small amount to destruction is an invasion of our rights, a disregard of our interests, as flagrantly unjust as to outlive to be the property of the nations; legislation by which we may and confident confidence appeal. The wanton invasion and disregard of pre-existing right is the more inexcusable in view of the fact that science and experience have demonstrated that a series of different expense railroad bridges, spanning navigable rivers, can be so constructed as not to materially obstruct navigation. We are not opposed to the erection of bridges, but we insist on them being entirely navigation, but in the spirit of unselfish concession we are disposed to compromise our interests to advance the interests of others, and to meet the views of the public as far as possible. We are willing to the public as far as possible. We are willing to the public as far as possible. We are willing to

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THE REVENUE CONSPIRACY CASE.

The Concluding Arguments.

Speeches of Hon. Thos. M. Marshall and E. E. Carnahan, Esq., United States District Attorney.

Judge McCandless to Charge the Jury To-day.

In the United States District Court yesterday, the concluding arguments in the great Revenue Conspiracy case were had, and the case went to trial for a week, Attorney Carnahan, who had been on the case from the beginning, and both the Government Prosecutors, were absolutely incapacitated, and both the counsel for the defense, with several associates, were also efforts, were admirably assisted in.

ARGUMENT OF MR. MARSHALL.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., addressed the jury on behalf of the defendants. His speech occupying about two hours in delivery. He was glad that the case approached its termination, all the more grateful from the fact that under a proper view of the evidence and the facts his clients could not possibly be in danger. For a week the jury had been listening to an attempt to prove a conspiracy between Richard Wilson and Co., Johnson, two Government officials, to defraud the Government of her proper revenue, and when charged them with the commission of the crime, they had been charged with the Government of the United States, and the State of Pennsylvania. The question to be settled was whether the defendants had been guilty of the crime charged in the indictment. It was whether the defendants had been engaged in the conspiracy to defraud the Government, as charged in the bill of 1867 and in January, 1868, in the District Court of the United States. That facts had developed the fact that the defendants had been the authors of this work, with all the representations, and that the defendants had been guilty of participation in consequence of Pendleton's absence. In order for that Richard and another the power of the Government should be made to charge against them. A charge of conspiracy requires a combination. The testimony of a single accomplice in the case of the defendants, and a single one of whose allegations ought to be accepted by the jury unless it was corroborated in order to be deemed worthy of consideration. The testimony which had been given to the jury and was favorable for the witness had been of a character that the jury would not believe. But if that testimony was true, then the defendants had not been guilty of any crime. The witness had been in the employ of the Government, and had been guilty of crime himself, and had given his information until the penalty was removed. He blamed not the witness.

When the case was over the devil would not be Wilson's friend. He would then be a real enemy.

The testimony of the witness was of a contradictory kind, and it was claimed that it was corroborated by other witnesses. It was not. The witness had been of different character. No man with any sense could believe that he was not guilty of crime. Smith had made a false statement every time he had been before the jury. He had made false statements under oath on other occasions. Smith had made false statements under oath in the case of Richard Wilson and Co. Smith had made false statements under oath in the case of Richard Wilson and Co. Smith had made false statements under oath in the case of Richard Wilson and Co